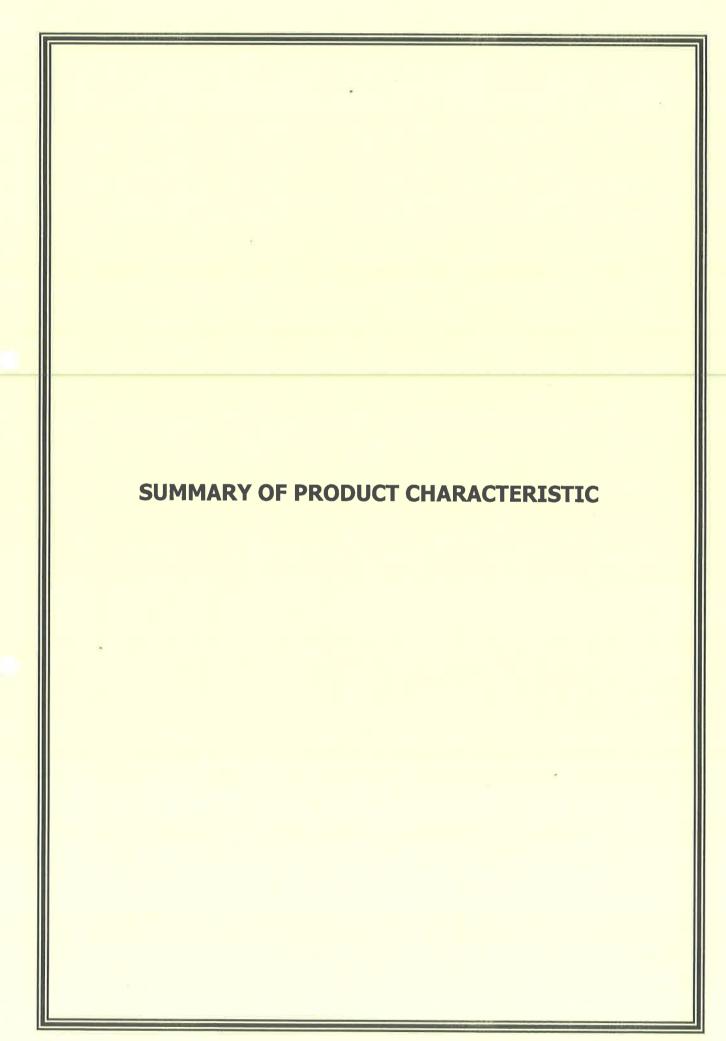


1.3 Product Information

1.3.1 Summary of Product Characteristics

Summary of product characteristic is attached.



SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. Name of medicinal product

Myospaz Tablets

(Paracetamol and Chlorzoxazone Tablets)

2. Qualitative and Quantitative composition

Ingredients	Quantity (mg / tablet)	Active / Non-active	Pharmacopoeial Standard	Reason for inclusion
Chlorzoxazone	250.00	Active	USP	Muscle Relaxant
Paracetamol	500.00	Active	BP	Analgesic
Croscarmellose Sodium (Ac-di-sol)	5.00	Non-active	BP	Disintegrant
Colloidal Anhydrous Silica (Aerosil-200)	5.00	Non-active	BP	Lubricant
Gelatin	4.00	Non-active	USP	Binder
Magnesium Stearate	8.00	Non-active	BP	Lubricant
Microcrystalline Cellulose	136.00	Non-active	BP	Diluent
Potassium Sorbate	1.00	Non-active	BP	Preservative
Povidone (Kollidon-30)	4.00	Non-active	BP	Binder
Sodium Starch Glycollate	25.00	Non-active	BP	Disintegrant
Starch	50.00	Non-active	BP	Diluent and Disintegrant
Talc	12.00	Non-active	USP	Glidant
Total	1000			

3. Pharmaceutical form

Tablets

4. Clinical particulars

4.1 Therapeutic indications

For the relief of pain and muscle spasm associated with inflammatory and degenerative processes; fibrositis, myositis, bursitis, tenosynovitis, torticollis, osteoarthritis, trauma, intervertebral disc syndrome, lumbago, sacroiliac pain, muscular and tendinous sprains, contusions, postoperative myalgia, post tooth extraction.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Adult: 1 or 2 tablets 3 or 4 times a day, according to the intensity of pain and spasm.

Children: 7 to 12 years: 1/2 to 1 tablet 3 or 4 times a day or according to the physician's directions.

As improvement occurs, dosage can usually be reduced.

4.3 Contraindications

Sensitivity to paracetamol or chlorzoxazone.

4.4 Warnings and Precautions Warnings

Should drowsiness occur, the dose should be reduced. As with other CNS-acting drugs, patients receiving chlorzoxazone should be warned against performing potentially hazardous tasks which require complete mental alertness, such as operating a motor vehicle or dangerous machinery. Patients should also be warned of the possible additive effects which may occur when the drug is taken with alcohol or other CNS-acting drugs.

Precautions

Usage in Pregnancy and Lactation:

Safe use of this preparation in pregnancy or lactation has not been established as no animal reproduction studies have been performed; therefore, usage in pregnancy and lactation requires that the potential benefit be weighed against possible hazardous.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interactions

Drug Interaction				
Precipitant Drug	A. Object Drug*		B. Description	
Alcohol, ethyl	APAP	1	Hepatotoxicity has occurred in chronic alcoholics following various dose levels (moderate to excessive) of acetaminophen.	
Anticholinergics	APAP	 	The onset of acetaminophen effect may be delayed or decreased slightly, but the ultimate pharmacological effect is not significantly affected by anticholinergics.	
Beta blockers, propranolol	APAP	1	Propranolol appears to inhibit the enzyme systems responsible for the glucuronidation and oxidation of acetaminophen. Therefore, the pharmacological effects of acetaminophen may be increased.	
Charcoal, activated	APAP	+	Reduces acetaminophen absorption when administered as soon as possible after overdose.	
Contraceptives	APAP	+	Increase in glucuronidation resulting in increased plasma clearance and a decreased half-life of acetaminophen.	
Probenecid	APAP	1	Probenecid may increase the therapeutic effectiveness of acetaminophen slightly.	
APAP	Lamotrigine	\	Serum lamotrigine concentrations may be reduced producing a decrease in therapeutic effects.	
APAP	Loop diuretics	\	The effects of the loop diuretics may be decreased because APAP may decrease renal prostaglandin excretion and decrease plasma renin activity.	
APAP	Zidovudine	↓	The pharmacologic effects of Zidovudine may be decreased because of enhanced non-hepatic or renal clearance of Zidovudine.	

^{* ↑ =} Object drug increased. ↓ = Object drug decreased.

4.6 Pregnancy and lactation

Safe use of this preparation in pregnancy or lactation has not been established as no animal reproduction studies have been performed; therefore, usage in pregnancy and lactation requires that the potential benefit be weighed against possible hazardous.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

May cause drowsiness, dizziness or lightheadedness. Observe caution while driving or performing other tasks requiring alertness. Avoid alcohol and other CNS depressants.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Adverse effects reported to occur with chlorzoxazone include:

GI: nausea, vomiting, epigastric distress

CNS: drowsiness, dizziness, lightheadedness, malaise

Skin: Allergic skin rashes (rarely)

Hepatic: hepatitis

Miscellaneous: urine discoloration

When taken in recommended doses, paracetamol is usually free from side effects.

Skin reactions, such as urticaria, have been described rarely.

4.9 Overdose & Its Treatment

Serious toxicity is rare following administration of recommended doses. However, when taken in large amounts, hepatic necrosis may result. Clinical and laboratory evidence of hepatotoxicity may be delayed for up to a week.

5.0 Pharmacological properties

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

In Myospaz, the combined analgesic effect of paracetamol and the muscle relaxant action of chlorzoxazone provides in-depth relief from pain associated with skeletal muscle spasm.

Paracetamol possesses analgesic and antipyretic actions similar to those of the salicylates. Analgesia is mediated peripherally and also centrally.

Chlorzoxazone is an orally effective muscle relaxant. Muscle relaxation is not due to direct action on the muscle itself, rather the site of action of chlorzoxazone is probably in the sub cortical centers, brain stem and spinal polysynaptic pathways. In therapeutic doses in man, chlorzoxazone does not interfere with normal voluntary movement and has no direct effect on smooth muscle. The peripheral sensory system is not affected, nor is the cerebral cortex to any extent, for there is no impairment of thought processes, clouding of consciousness or drowsiness in most cases.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Chlorzoxazone is rapidly and completely absorbed after oral administration. It is metabolized in the liver, mainly to 6-hydroxychlorzoxazone, and excreted in the urine primarily as the glucuronide. The elimination half-life of chlorzoxazone is about one hour.

Paracetamol is readily absorbed from the gastro-intestinal tract with peak plasma concentrations occurring about 10 to 60 minutes after oral administration. Paracetamol is distributed into most body tissues. It crosses the placenta and is present in breast milk. Plasma-protein binding is negligible at usual therapeutic concentrations but increases with increasing concentrations. Paracetamol is metabolized primarily in the liver and excreted in the urine mainly as the glucuronide and sulphate conjugates. Less than 5% is excreted as unchanged paracetamol. A minor hydroxylated metabolite (N-acetyl-p-benzoquinoneimine) which is usually produced in very small amounts by mixed-function oxidases in the liver and kidney and which is usually detoxified by conjugation with glutathione may accumulate following paracetamol overdose and cause tissue damage. The elimination half life varies from about 1 to 3 hours.

5.3 Preclinical Safety Data

Not Applicable

6.0 Pharmaceutical particulars

6.1 List of Excipients

S. No.	Name of the Excipients			
1	Croscarmellose Sodium (Ac-di-sol)			
2,	Colloidal Anhydrous Silica (Aerosil-200)			
3.	Gelatin			
4.	Magnesium Stearate			
5.	Microcrystalline Cellulose			
6.	Potassium Sorbate			
7.	Povidone (Kollidon-30)			
8.	Sodium Starch Glycollate			
9.	Starch			
10	Talc			

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not Applicable

6.3 Shelf life

3 years (36 months)

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store protected from light and moisture at a temperature not exceeding 30°C.

6.5 Nature and content of container Primary Packaging

Myospaz tablets are packed in aluminium blister made up of printed aluminium foil (width 85 mm × thickness 0.025 mm) and PVC rigid film (width 89 mm × thickness 0.30 mm).

Pack Size

Box of 100 Tablets (10x10's blisters)

6.6 Instructions for use/handling

No special requirements.

7.0 Name and address of marketing authorization holder

Win-Medicare Private Limited 1400, Modi Tower, 98, Nehru Place, New Delhi – 110019, India.

8.0 Marketing authorization number

NAFDAC No.: B4-3633

9.0 Date of first authorization/renewal of the authorization

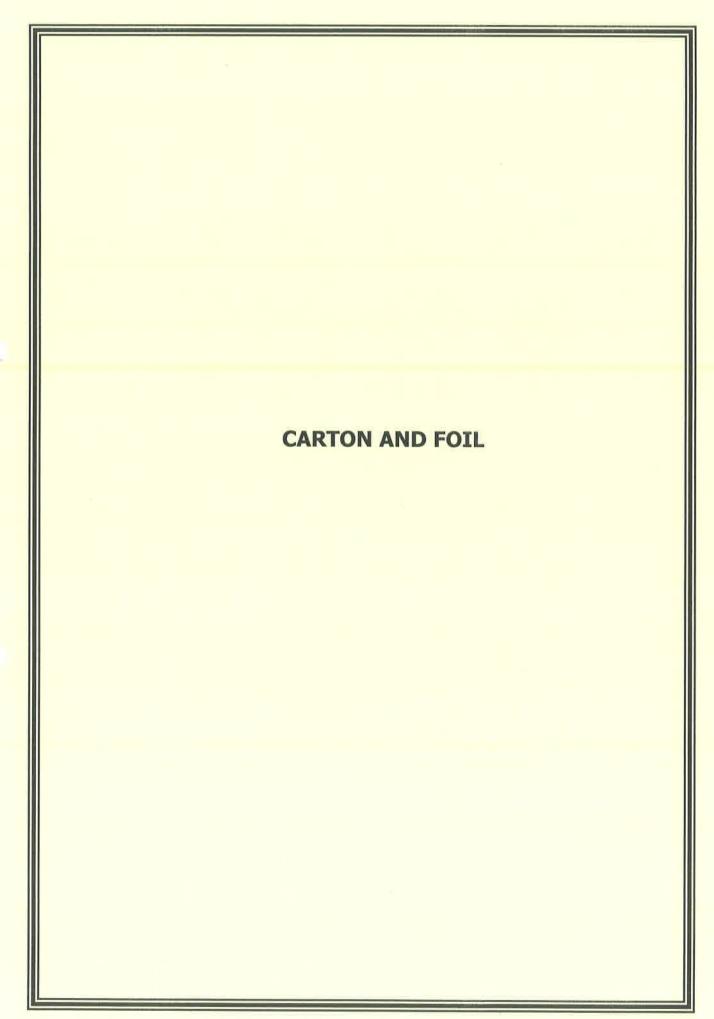
Date of First Authorization: 3rd October 2014

10.0 Date of (partial) revision of the text

30th October, 2018

1.3.2 Labelling (outer & inner labels)

Please find the enclosed artworks of Myospaz tablets.







Chlorzoxazone and Paracetamol Tablets **Myospaz**TM

100 Tablets

ΧЯ

MIGERIA

Rx

Myospaz™

Chlorzoxazone and Paracetamol Tablets

Each uncoated tablet contains: Chlorzoxazone USP: 250 mg Paracetamol BP: 500 mg

Dosage: As directed by the physician.

For full prescribing information, please consult package insert.

Keep out of reach of children,

Store at a temperature not exceeding 30°C, protected from light and moisture.

WARNING: To be sold by retail on the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner only.

Mfg. Lic. No. 14/84 NAFDAC Reg. No: B4-3633

Imported and Distributed by :
Phillips Pharmaceuticals (Nigeria) Limited.
122-132, Afprint Industrial Estate,
Apapa-Oshodi Expressway,
Iyana-Isolo, Lagos, Nigeria.

Rx

Myospaz™

Chlorzoxazone and Paracetamol Tablets



Manufactured by : WIN-MEDICARE PVT, LTD. Modipuram - 250 110, U.P., India.



TM: MYOSPAZ is a Trade Mark of Win-Medicare Pvt. Ltd.

: Trade Mark in India of Win-Medicare Pvt. Ltd.

Marketed by:

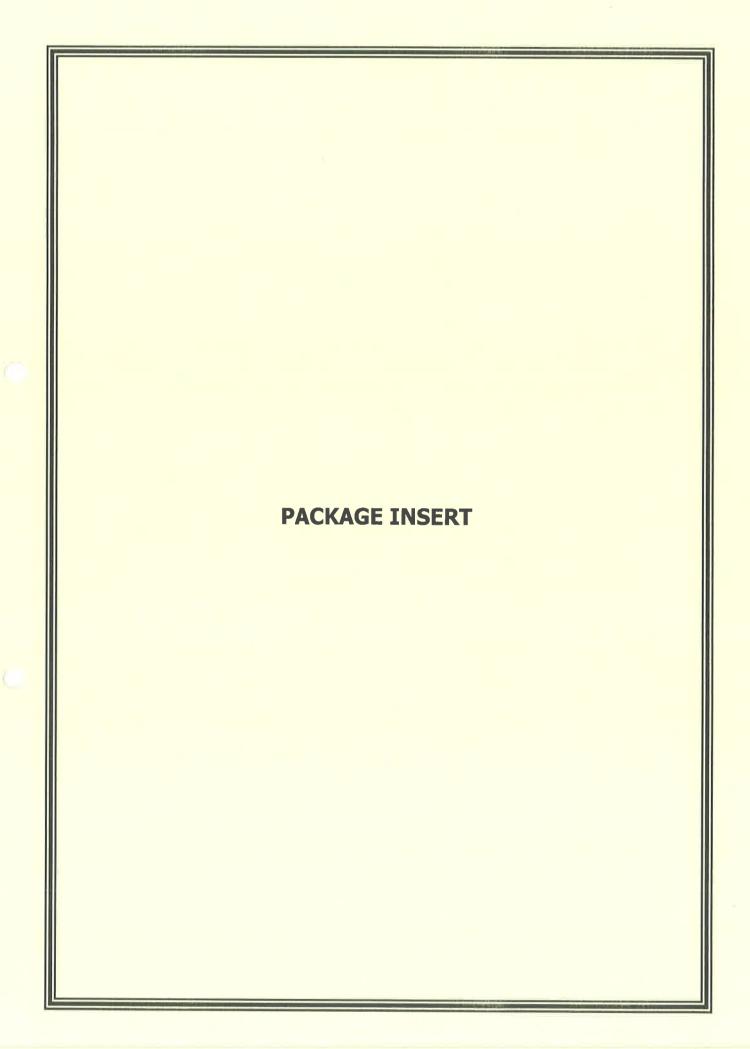
Win-Medicare WIN-MEDICARE PVT. LTD.

1400, Modi Tower, 98, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110 019, India.



1.3.3 Packaging Insert (also known as patient information PIL)

Pack insert of Myospaz tablets is enclosed.



Rx

Myospaz™

Chlorzoxazone and Paracetamol Tablets

COMPOSITION:

Each uncoated tablet contains: Chlorzoxazone USP : 250 mg : 500 mg Paracetamol BP

ACTION :

In Myospaz, the combined analgesic effect of paracetamol and the muscle relaxant action of chlorzoxazone provides in-depth relief from pain associated with skeletal muscle

Paracetamol possesses analgesic and antipyretic actions similar to those of the salicylates. Analgesia is mediated peripherally and also centrally.

Chlorzoxazone is an orally effective muscle relaxant. Muscle relaxation is not due to direct action on the muscle itself, rather the site of action of chlorzoxazone is probably in the subcortical centers, brain stem and spinal polysynaptic pathways. In therapeutic doses in man, chlorzoxazone does not interfere with normal voluntary movement and has no direct effect on smooth muscle. The peripheral sensory system is not affected, nor is the cerebral cortex to any extent, for there is no impairment of thought processes, clouding of consciousness or drowsiness in most cases.

PHARMACOKINETICS:

Chlorzoxazone is rapidly and completely absorbed after oral administration. It is metabolized in the liver, mainly to 6-hydroxychlorzoxazone, and excreted in the urine primarily as the glucuronide. The elimination half-life of chlorzoxazone is about one hour.

Paracetamol is readily absorbed from the gastro-intestinal tract with peak plasma concentrations occurring about 10 to 60 minutes after oral administration. Paracetamol is distributed into most body tissues. It crosses the placenta and is present in breast milk. Plasma- protein binding is negligible at usual therapeutic concentrations but increases with increasing concentrations, Paracetamol is metabolized primarily in the liver and excreted in the urine mainly as the glucuronide and sulphate conjugates. Less than 5 % is excreted as unchanged paracetamol. A minor hydroxylated metabolite (N - acetyl - pbenzoquinoneimine) which is usually produced in very small amounts by mixed-function oxidases in the liver and kidney and which is usually detoxified by conjugation with glutathione may accumulate following paracetamol overdose and cause tissue damage. The elimination half life varies from about 1 to 3 hours.

INDICATIONS:

For the relief of pain and muscle spasm associated with inflammatory and degenerative processes; fibrositis, myositis, bursitis, tenosynovitis, torticollis, osteoarthritis, trauma, intervertebral disc syndrome, lumbago, sacroiliac pain, muscular and tendinous sprains, contusions, postoperative myalgia, post tooth extraction.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

Sensitivity to paracetamol or chlorzoxazone.

WARNINGS:

Should drowsiness occur, the dose should be reduced.

As with other CNS-acting drugs, patients receiving chlorzoxazone should be warned against performing potentially hazardous tasks which require complete mental alertness, such as operating a motor vehicle or dangerous machinery. Patients should also be warned of the possible additive effects which may occur when the drug is taken with slephol or other CNS-acting drugs. with alcohol or other CNS-acting drugs.

PRECAUTIONS :

Usage in Pregnancy and Lactation : Safe use of this preparation in pregnancy or lactation; sale use of this preparation in pregnancy or lactation has not been established as no animal reproduction studies have been performed; therefore, usage in pregnancy and lactation requires that the processing health has presented. requires that the potential benefit be weighed against possible hazards.

ADVERSE REACTIONS :

Adverse effects reported to occur with chlorzoxazone include:

GI : nausea, vomiting, epigastric distress

CNS: drowsiness, dizziness, lightheadedness, malaise

Skin : Allergic skin rashes (rarely)

Hepatic: hepatitis

Miscellaneous : urine discoloration

When taken in recommended doses, paracetamol is usually free from side effects. Skin reactions, such as urticaria, have been described rarely.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:

Adult : 1 or 2 tablets 3 or 4 times a day, according to the intensity of pain and spasm.

Children: 7 to 12 years: 1/2 to 1 tablet 3 or 4 times a day or according to the physician's directions

As improvement occurs, dosage can usually be reduced.

PATIENT INFORMATION:

Take after food or meals if Gl upset occurs. Notify physician of skin rash or itching.

May cause drowsiness, dizziness or lightheadedness. Observe caution while driving or performing other tasks requiring alertness. Avoid alcohol and other CNS depressants.

Medication may discolor urine to orange or purple-red.

OVERDOSAGE:

Serious toxicity is rare following administration of recommended doses. However, when taken in large amounts, hepatic necrosis may result. Clinical and laboratory evidence of hepatotoxicity may be delayed for up to a week.

STORAGE:

Store at a temperature not exceeding 30°C, protected from light and moisture.

Keep out of reach of children.

SHELF LIFE:

36 months from date of manufacturing.

PRESENTATION:

Box of 100 tablets (10 strips of 10 tablets each).

TM: MYOSPAZ is a Trade Mark of Win-Medicare Pvt. Ltd. NAFDAC Reg. No: B4-3633

Imported and Distributed by:
Phillips Pharmaceuticals (Nigeria) Limited.
122-132, Afprint Industrial Estate,
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Manufactured by : WIN-MEDICARE PVT. LTD.

Modipuram-250110, U.P., India.

Marketed by Win-Medicare WIN-MEDICARE PVT. LTD.

Office

1400, Modi Tower, 98, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110 019, India.

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